

THE HERALD. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

FRIDAY, January 31, 1890

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PEOPLE'S TICKET.

Municipal Election, February 10, 1890.

For Mayor—SPENCER CLAWSON. For Recorder—JESSE M. WELLS. For Treasurer—AUGUST W. CARLSON.

For Assessor and Collector—JOHN H. BUELL, JR. For Marshal—GILBERT A. McLEAN.

COUNCILMEN. First Precinct—WILLIAM FULLER, JOHN SIDDOWAY, WILLIAM GROESBECK.

Second Precinct—A. G. GLAUQUE, R. E. THOMAS, JOHN G. ROBINSON.

Third Precinct—O. H. HARDY, FRANK H. HYDE, ELLI A. FOLLAND.

Fourth Precinct—R. W. YOUNG, WILLIAM J. TUDDENHAM, J. F. WATSON SMITH.

Fifth Precinct—W. W. CLAYTON, JOSHUA MIDDLEY, F. A. MITCHELL.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE. First Precinct—JAMES W. EARDLEY.

Second Precinct—THOMAS HULL. Third Precinct—WARD E. PACE, J. P. E.

Fourth Precinct—GEORGE D. PYLE. Fifth Precinct—WILLIAM NAYLOR.

ALDERMEN. First Precinct—JOHN G. SMITH.

Second Precinct—P. W. MAISEN. Third Precinct—W. A. HODGES.

Fourth Precinct—S. P. TEASDEL. Fifth Precinct—ALEX. McMASTER.

A PROPHECIC SPEECH.

"Let the carpet-bagger, expelled finally from every state in the American Union by the brand of disgrace stamped upon his brow, lift up his head once more and turn his face toward the setting sun. Utah beckons him to a new field of pillage and fresh pastures of pilfering. Let him pack his grip-sack and start. The Mormons have no friends and no one will come forward to defend or protect their rights. A returning board, from whose decisions there is no appeal, sent out from the American Congress baptized with the spirit of persecution and intolerance, will enter Utah to trample beneath their feet the rights of the people of that far off and ill-fated land. Mr. Speaker, I would not set a dog under the dominion of a set of carpet-baggers re-enforced by a returning board, unless I meant to have him robbed of his bone. A more grinding tyranny, a more absolute despotism was never established over any people."—Hon. John F. House, of Tennessee, in the House of Representatives, April 15, 1882.

ENTHUSIASTIC.

A favorable omen is the enthusiasm inspired by the People's ticket. Scarcely a ticket has been framed that received a more hearty endorsement than has been accorded this one by the people of Salt Lake. Everywhere it is applauded, and from every ward and block in the city come praises of the convention which so carefully selected the men to administer the public affairs of the municipality for the next two years. It is not only in the People's ranks that these praises and plaudits are heard, but many Liberals are frank and open in saying that the ticket is clean and progressive. Numerous Liberals among the conservative, property-owning class have told nominees that they will vote the ticket in self-defense and as a measure of protection, and they will do it, too. When the comparison is made with the Liberal aggregation, and it is seen that a solid, progressive, trustworthy man on the People's ticket is opposed by a reckless, adventurous Liberal who is liable to be in Montana, Missouri or China before the end of the two years' term, there is fixed in the mind of the bona fide citizen a firm determination to disregard party and stand by men.

And then in the wards the ratiocination meetings are simply the nomenclature in the attendance and the enthusiasm. Never before have there been such meetings. Men who have been in different and negligent in politics heretofore, and who have never been particularly interested in results, now turn out and lustily cheer for the ticket, and to the end of the campaign will work as they have never worked before for the protection of the city from the hands of the greedy spoilers. The indications now point to the election of the ticket by such an overwhelming majority as will astonish the Liberal managers, and this in spite of the Liberal colonization, irregular registration and the illegal striking from the list of People's voters.

THE HEAD and MANAGER of the Liberal party professes that he is desirous for an honest election, and is anxious that only legal votes shall be cast. Will Judge Powers, over his own name, as chairman of the Liberal committee, request that only citizens who have been residents in this territory six months, and in this city one month prior to their registration, shall offer to vote on February 10?

TROUBLE AHEAD.

It must be apparent to persons of ordinary intelligence that the voting on the 10th of February will not finally determine the control of the city for the coming two years. Anyone can see in the distance long and serious litigation to settle a matter which ought to be adjusted at the polls, and made certain when the ballots are counted. Everything possible is being done to complicate matters and plunge the municipality and individuals into tedious and ugly lawsuits. The crookedness of the registration, the listing of non-residents and men not entitled to vote, the striking from the list of qualified citizens who have taken the oath required by law

and who possess all the qualifications of voters, the ruling of the supreme court the other day leaving in doubt the manner in which the election shall be conducted, the orders of the Utah commission denying certain legal rights and refusing to interfere to correct wrongs—all these things complicate the case and foretell bitter fights in the courts and a long-continued unsettled state of affairs in this city. It cannot be said now who will be compelled to first go to the law for the recovery of rights withheld, and the satisfaction of wrongs committed, but it is plain enough that there will be a resort to the courts and determined fighting. It almost seems that there has been a carefully arranged and well studied plan to that end. Certainly much that has been done, and done intentionally, could tend only to lawsuits and troubles in court.

In the list, published Thursday morning, of persons believed to have been registered along the line of the Ho Grande Western, appeared the name of Mr. EDWIN C. DAVIES, as having been listed at Pratt's siding. Mr. DAVIES, we are glad to learn, was regularly listed in this city. His name came in yesterday's list through an error in copying and not by intent of anybody connected with this office. The HERALD takes this first opportunity to make the correction, and to place Mr. DAVIES properly before the community. We will here again say that it is not the purpose of THE HERALD to unjustly reflect on any man, and if this shall be done it will be through inadvertence, and correction will be made as soon as the wrong has been discovered. It is worthy of note in this connection that the scores of names of those believed to have been illegally registered, only two errors have so far been called to our attention. One of these was through misinformation which would have misled the most careful, and the other is the case noted above, which was, as stated, through a clerical error.

HIDING THE OATHS.

The members of the Utah commission would probably deny it, but we ask candid men if the course of the commission in this campaign does not suggest that the board is deeply interested in the success of the Liberal party? It is believed that men's names have been placed on the registration list who are not entitled to vote. It is a violation of the spirit and letter of the law to register a man who does not first subscribe a certain oath, in which he swears that he possesses certain statutory qualifications, and is not guilty of certain things which would disqualify a person for voting. The taking of this oath falsely is neither more nor less than perjury, and the guilty are liable to prosecution under the law. Furthermore, these oaths must be preserved, and by the very law under which the commission exists and acts, they are made public records, and as such are open to the inspection of persons interested in seeing them. The law reads:

Such registration officer is authorized to administer said oath or affirmation, and all such oaths or affirmations shall be by him delivered to the clerk of the probate court of the county, and shall be deemed public records. If it were otherwise there would be no occasion for an oath; the registrar could go along writing names as fast as his imagination and pen could fly, increasing the voting possibilities to his heart's desire. The oath is required as a check upon citizens as well as officials, and is intended as it is necessary to keep from the list all but those possessing the qualifications of voters. The making of these public records is the only guarantee that they are genuine, and it furnishes the only opportunity to discover and punish those who swear falsely.

Since the close of the recent registration it has been demonstrated that there were names on the list which ought not to have been there. When one such name was discovered the registrar, although he had written the name and officially certified to the truth and correctness of the list, undertook to defend himself by charging the listing to an accident or oversight, and in proof of the genuineness of this explanation, asserted that no oath of the irregularly registered person existed. It has been asserted that there are other names on the list which ought not to be there, but when application is made to see the oaths it is denied, and the public is barred from the guilty parties.

Members of the People's party went before the commission and representing the facts, asked that an order be issued permitting the inspection of the oaths as contemplated and authorized by the law. It seems remarkable, in the light of the reading of the statute, that such an application was necessary, and it is simply astonishing that the commission should have refused the order, as it did in the order which appeared in yesterday's HERALD. The commission says:

An application being further made by the said representatives of the People's party for an order by the commission directing that they have access to the oaths taken during the course of registration, the commission, after consideration, is of the opinion that it would at present be incompatible with the proper discharge of their duties by the registrars to grant such request.

G. L. GODFREY, Chairman. With what duty of the registrars would the exhibition of the oaths be incompatible? It will require little time to show them, and if the oaths are "straight" and the registration regular, nobody can be hurt from an inspection of the papers. The man who has sworn to the truth does not fear that the fact shall become known. Only those who have sworn falsely can be interested in preventing an inspection of their oaths. If there is an oath for every name on the list the registrars can have nothing to fear.

Is not the commission placing itself in a questionable attitude in this matter? It strikes us that the public will so regard it. The impression conveyed is that something exists which will not bear the light of day. Can the commission afford to let this impression go abroad? We think not. It can afford to do nothing that is not in strict line of the law, and it will hardly be claimed by any intelligent person that the denial of the privilege of seeing these oaths, these "public records," is in line of the statute.

QUEER BOB.

Colonel ROBERT G. INGERSOLL, the great apostle of infidelity, is brilliant beyond question; but he is eccentric as well, and if he be not a little more careful he will lead ordinary people to believe that there are other things than religion on which his mind is a good deal "off." For instance he has lately been giving expression to peculiar ideas regarding the treatment of convicted criminals, and these ideas are no more in harmony with the popular opinion than are INGERSOLL'S views in line with those of the masses concerning the Christian religion. The eloquent Bob says that criminals should be treated with greater consideration and more kindness; that they should be provided with comfortable quarters and supplied with three square meals a day. So far, so good; but INGERSOLL goes still farther, and says that prisoners should be paid wages at current rates, during the whole term of their confinement; that

they should be supplied with labor with which they were familiar, or taught trades which will be useful to them in after life; as they cannot spend money while in prison the cash they have earned during their incarceration should be handed them on their release, and with this they would be independent of the world, and prepared to assume an elevated place in the community. In theory this rule has in it a good deal of the spirit of humanity, but in practice it would operate ridiculously. That is to say, the prison would lose most or all its terror, as being no longer a penal institution, and while it might still be annoying in its restraints to the real criminals it would encourage others to seek it as a place of profitable employment. A dull laborer would find the jails overworking with men who could not get work and pay outside his walls. We have heard of some Chinamen who were approached to act as fireheads in certain litigation over a mine; it was explained to them that they might be convicted and sent to prison, but if so their employers would pay them \$1.50 a day—the current wages. The Celestials accepted the proposition, were convicted and sentenced to three years' imprisonment; after they had served part of the time, their wages being paid regularly to an authorized agent, they were informed that perhaps a pardon could be obtained for them, but they objected to any efforts in that direction, saying they were better off than they could earn outside, were better fed and clothed, and were not worked hard. They continued happy and contented to the end of the term, and probably would have accepted another engagement on the same conditions. If Colonel INGERSOLL'S plan were adopted not only Chinamen but others would scheme to get into jail to earn the money which they could not get outside.

But this prison matter is not the only eccentric idea of the gifted colonel. He is emphatic in the opinion that no man should be permitted to own more than 160 acres of land. For equally good reason a man's holding of stocks, bonds, horses, cattle, houses, books, machines and property of any and all kinds should be limited; in fact, the accumulation of wealth should be restricted to such an amount that no man could employ another, that no one could indulge his inclination to be charitable, that no one could give assistance to his fellows, and the richest of the human family would be compelled to practice rigid economy and strict industry. It would be a queer community that was patterned and conducted on the lines marked out by Colonel INGERSOLL.

But after all, not much should be expected from a man who does his utmost to destroy the faith of men and women in a religion which is consoling to their hearts and conducive to good morals, without attempting to offer them anything better.

THE MASSACHUSETTS board of lunacy, in its annual report, says many of the insane paupers of that state are farmed out at the rate of \$1.75 per week. It will not be claimed that the people who incur the expense at this low rate do so for love or because they like to have the unfortunates around. It is for profit that the state's charges are taken care of, which causes one to wonder what kind of food it is the poor people are fed on, and to think the lodgings must be anything but comfortable. Massachusetts is a great Christian state, and would howl loudly if Utah were to be guilty of the inhumanity which is suggested in this report.

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NOTICE. To all Organized Suffragists Throughout the Territory. It is especially desired that you send immediately a report stating the number of members and the work accomplished during the past year, that our delegates may be able to report the same to the national convention to be held at Washington next month.

SARAH M. KIMBALL, President. RACHEL EDWARDS, Secretary. Address: 55 N. West Temple street.

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